

AMERICAN KILLED IN BORDER FIGHT BEGUN BY WOMAN

Twenty Villista Snipers
Slain—Two Other U. S.
Soldiers Wounded.

FIRE BY MISTAKE AT CARRANZA ARMY

Infantry's Casualties Inflicted by
Obregon's Men Dashing Over
Sonora Hills at Nogales.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Nogales, Ariz., Nov. 26.—One American soldier is dead, another is dying and a third lies wounded, while twenty Villista troopers were killed as the outcome of a battle to-day with Villistas started by a quarrel between a Villista soldier and a woman on the main street of Nogales, Sonora, the Mexican town across the border from here.

The American casualties were suffered in a brush with Carranza cavalry, who were mistaken for Villistas as they rushed over a hill to enter the town. In the exchange of shots that followed three Carranza soldiers were wounded.

The dead soldier is Stephen Little, twenty-two years old, of Company L, 12th Infantry. He was shot in the head. Herbert L. Cates, twenty-five years old, of the same company, is not expected to live. He received a bullet in the stomach.

Rumors that two American soldiers had been killed during the exchange of shots could not be verified to-night.

The woman who caused the clash started a quarrel with a Villista soldier, breaking away from her, he fired into a detachment of Company L, stationed on the boundary line, fifty yards away.

Snipers Fire at Americans.

Then, snipers who had been left by Villistas after the capture of Nogales, Sonora, by the Carranza force under General Alva Obregon, began to shoot over the line.

The American infantrymen replied. They were ordered, however, to endeavor to Mexican who was not actually firing at them. Among the Mexicans seen to fall was a woman.

The population of the American town watched the exchange from the roofs of houses and from the hills of the town.

A Carranza courier sent to apprise Colonel W. H. Sage, commanding the American troops of the defeat and flight of the Villista troops, was shot off his horse. He was brought to the American side of the line. The firing across the border began soon before noon.

At this time Villista troops, who, with their chief, had evacuated the town early to-day, were hotly engaged by the Obregon forces some twelve miles south of Nogales, Sonora. The Mexican town had been looted, and the shooting, which began early, sent a shower of bullets to the American side.

Thronging of citizens who had gathered on the street leading to Nogales, Sonora, and the thoroughfare marking the international boundary, were hurried back by United States soldiers.

Fleeing Troopers Dodge Bullets.

A detachment of Villista cavalry, evidently a portion of the force engaged by Obregon, was seen dashing over the hills southwest of Nogales, Sonora. They were shooting and dodging and seeking cover. The American soldiers replied to their firing, deliberately aiming at the fleeing troopers with sufficient effect to halt the Mexicans.

The snipers posted in the looted town gradually stopped firing. The American troops, who were in Fairmount, N. C. He enlisted in February, 1914. Cates' home is in Swantonville, N. C. This is his second enlistment. The American soldier was killed by a bullet in the stomach. The Mexican soldier, who also is of Company L, received a bullet in the right foot.

To-night General Obregon was in Nogales and measures were being taken to restore order after last night's looting and rioting. All supplies of liquor were being destroyed by Obregon's order.

U. S. Artillery Arrives.

One battery of the 6th United States Field Artillery arrived here this morning from Douglas. Another battery is coming, and the 7th and 20th Regiments of United States Infantry have been ordered here to reinforce the 12th Infantry and a part of the 9th Cavalry on duty here.

Major General Frederick Funston, commanding the United States forces on the border, is expected to arrive here to-morrow to take charge of the situation.

Carlos Randall, Villa Governor of Sonora, and General Acosta, a Villa subordinate, to-night remain under guard at a local hotel. Randall and Acosta crossed the international boundary last night when it was decided to evacuate the Mexican town.

500 Marines Sail To-day
to Relieve Topolobampo

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 26.—Two companies of Marines from the 4th Regiment, stationed here, have been ordered to ship on the United States ship San Diego, en route from San Francisco for Topolobampo. This will bring the total number of Marines on board the San Diego up to about five hundred.

The equipment to be sent south on the San Diego includes a field hospital, artillery, machine guns and one automobile truck. The expedition will leave here early to-morrow.

LIBERTY BELL FOR CAPITAL

Women Will Escort It to the Capitol
and White House.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Nov. 26.—The woman's liberty bell, never to be rung until all women in this country are enfranchised, is coming to Washington, and, according to Alice Paul, chairman of the Congressional Union, will receive one of the test tap next January, when the Susan B. Anthony amendment goes through Congress.

The bell is coming with the envoys of the women voters of the West—Mrs. S. Bard Field and Miss Frances Joliffe—to add to the picturesqueness of the big demonstration planned to welcome the envoys when they arrive here on the opening day of Congress.

It travels on a truck of Congress, which will be escorted by suffragists. It will be a part of the procession to the Capitol, where committees of both houses will receive the envoys, and to the White House, where they are to deliver their messages to the President. The bell will then be taken to the headquarters of the Congressional Union, on Lafayette Square, and hung in the entrance.

The bell began its career in Washington at the suffrage demonstration at President Wilson's inauguration, and has since then been through the entire Pennsylvania campaign.

VON NUBER CASE
STIRS WASHINGTON

State Department Still at Sea
Over Reply to Austrian
Charge's Request.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Nov. 26.—The case of Alexander Nuber von Parek, Austrian Consul General at New York, is becoming an increasing source of worry to the State Department. A high official admitted to-day that no solution of the difficulty had yet been found.

It is understood that Attorney General Gregory has the next move. Counselor Polk has advised him of the Austrian Embassy's protest against the slighting use of Nuber's name in a press statement issued by the Department of Justice, but beyond declaring that he did not personally authorize the statement the Attorney General has maintained silence.

The Austrian Embassy has demanded that the State Department disclaim the objectionable statement concerning Nuber's name. The Austrian Ambassador has also demanded that the State Department disclaim the objectionable statement concerning Nuber's name.

As soon as Attorney General Gregory returns to Washington the State Department will reopen negotiations and attempt to find a solution of the difficulty that will satisfy all concerned.

It is admitted that there is no choice but to disavow the slur on the Austrian Consul or demand his removal.

One of the State Department's advisers believes the latter course would be preferable, as it would discourage similar protests in the future. The department is still apprehensive that the German Ambassador will make an issue of the reference to Captain Boyed in the Buenos Aires.

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McADOO HIDES HUGE DEFICIT, SAYS SMOOT

Utah Senator Joins Kitchen
in Joyfully Riddling
Financial Plan.

TREASURY BEHIND OVER \$114,000,000

\$300,000,000 Now Called Much
Too Low an Estimate of the
Government's Needs.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Nov. 26.—No actual money for preparedness until after next fall's Presidential election, and then the issuance of bonds, is the plan of the administration inferred by Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, after a careful perusal of the Secretary of the Treasury's published draft of the financial programme.

Republicans all over Washington were joyfully engaged to-day in picking out the "holes" in Mr. McAdoo's presentation of the administration scheme. The number of "holes" disclosed in The Tribune was augmented by experienced legislators, who have been studying appropriation bills for years, and the total of \$300,000,000 out of the way was pronounced much too low.

The anti-preparedness Democrats also found a melancholy joy in the statement. Representative Claude Kitchen declared that "we have strained the nerves of the government to get sufficient revenue to meet its ordinary expenses, and our revenues are still insufficient."

"Having read with care Secretary McAdoo's statement," said Senator Smoot, "I am at a loss to determine whether it presages another change in the form of the daily Treasury statement, which has already undergone so many metamorphoses. Certainly Mr. McAdoo's statement, issued this morning, does not correspond with the daily statement of the United States Treasury issued on the date with which he begins his tabulations."

Smaller Treasury Balance Shown.

"That is to say, the Secretary declares that on July 1, 1915, there was a credit balance in the general fund of \$104,170,108.78, and yet the official daily statement of the United States Treasury, bearing date of July 1 and 2, 1915, shows the net balance in the general fund to be \$74,167,831.33, and this latter item is printed in the daily statement in bold type and shows a shrinkage from the previous day's statement of nearly \$6,000,000."

This difference alone amounts to \$28,012,274.45. Again, on September 30, 1915, the daily Treasury statement shows the net balance in the general fund as \$40,898,994.97. The next day's statement, without the addition of the proceeds of a bond sale and with an actual decrease in the revenues of the government over expenditures, shows the balance as \$128,063,545.23.

"This apparent increase of \$87,164,650.26 in the Treasury balance was in bookkeeping alone and was procured by the transfer from the liabilities to the assets side of the ledger of the disbursements of the government, and the government bookkeepers' redemption fund, of which have always been recognized as liabilities of the government, and by the inclusion of subsidiary silver coin, gold coins and silver bullion, none of which had been received by the government for the payment of the government expenses."

"The only way that I can account for this change in bookkeeping is the imperative necessity to make it appear that the Federal Treasury is not practically bankrupt. At the close of business March 3, 1913, the Republican party turned over to the Democratic successor, Mr. McAdoo, a Treasury with a general balance of \$149,335,711.78. On September 30, 1915, the eve of the first appearance of Secretary McAdoo's new and mischievous form of daily statement, that balance had been diminished by \$108,432,181.81, which represented the cost to the American people of Democratic administration to that date."

Total Deficit, \$111,000,000.

"Nor is this all. The mythical balance of \$128,063,545.23, which he so proudly boasted on the first of last October, had been reduced to the actual total deficit nearly \$6,000,000. So that the total deficit under this Democratic administration in the Treasury up to the first of November of this year amounts to over \$114,000,000."

"And this splendid result has been achieved without the expenditure of a single additional dollar for the national defence, and in spite of the fact that the Treasury has on the meantime received the benefit of the burdensome war taxes and the cumbersome and inefficient income tax. Basing my judgment upon facts already demonstrated, I am of the opinion that the estimate of revenue contained in Mr. McAdoo's latest statement is excessive, and that his estimate of disbursements is too small."

"This certainly is the case with the revenue of \$15,000,000 expected from the first of the months of May and June, 1916, and the disbursements for supplemental estimates and deficiencies for the fiscal year 1916 will be nearer \$20,000,000 than \$12,000,000. Again, the estimate of Mr. McAdoo for disbursements for additional expenditures for a greater national defence, or preparedness, of \$30,000,000 is \$73,143,559 less than the estimate given by the War and Navy Departments and approved by the President, for they amounted to \$136,273,148."

"Is the programme for national defence to be slaughtered in order to show a favorable Treasury balance? Nothing is provided in the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury of the railroad in Alaska, nor is one cent provided for the administration's ship purchase scheme, and with these few items, and many more that could be mentioned, the total new revenue to be raised for the fiscal year of 1917, instead of being \$112,866,394.22, as the statement shows, will be nearer \$300,000,000."

The suggestions which Mr. McAdoo puts forward for providing these additional millions to the Treasury, will, I am confident, fall much short of the desired result. Whether he will then turn to an abridgement of the tariff, or to an upward revision of the tariff, equally repugnant to him, time alone can tell."

Democrats Baffled, Kitchen Admits.

Mr. Kitchen, the Democratic floor leader, made the following statement: "The condition of our Treasury and

of our revenue and the necessities of the government are less able now to permit increased appropriations than ever before. The Treasury has felt most keenly the nervous strain of the war. Our general surplus fund of over \$150,000,000 is monthly disappearing; our deficits are annual and monthly; our revenues have diminished; we have strained the nerves of the government to get sufficient revenue to meet its ordinary expenses; we have been forced to levy an emergency tax; our deficits still exist; our revenues are still insufficient."

"At the expiration of the present emergency tax, December 31, 1915, we will be faced with the deficit for the coming year of at least \$100,000,000. The upward assumption that not a dollar of increased appropriation will be made for any purpose over the last year's appropriation (yet I understand that there will be from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 increase.)"

"This \$117,000,000 deficit is on the further assumption that Congress will repeal the sugar free list provision of the Underwood act, which goes into effect May 1, 1916 (which item will impose \$100,000,000 burden on the people). For this programme of militarism and navalism, euphonically called by its advocates 'national defence' or 'preparedness,' programme, we are forced to assume a situation is required."

"This, added to the deficit above mentioned, makes \$317,000,000 additional annual taxation (even with the free sugar clause) and the government is forced to assume a situation is required. That there will not be a dollar increase in any other appropriation over that of last year."

"This is a three times larger annual increase than has ever required or raised (and practically all of it must be raised by direct or excise taxes) at any time in the history of our government, except during the Civil War. General Smoot is in the administration in the Ways and Means Committee, although for months they have been wearing their wits over it, has yet been able to solve even the beginning of the problem of raising the sum which the government has had to raise. All suggestions combined would not begin to raise the amount. Every suggestion has been rejected by the government and the other fellow's business or product and not on his."

FOUR ALLIES MASS
MEN FOR BALKANS

Continued from page 1

draw from Kivlak to the southeast, where British-French reinforcements are being concentrated. While the results of these movements are being watched with some anxiety, better news from the Allies' point of view comes from the northern frontier of Bulgaria, where a big Russian army is massing.

Kuropatkin in Command.

It is reported that General Alexei Kuropatkin is to command this Russian army of invasion, which will either be sent up the Danube or allowed passage through Rumania to attack Varna from the land side. Other Russian forces are being organized at Odessa and Sebastopol, and will doubtless be sent either to the Bulgarian or Turkish coast.

It is reported from Switzerland that the Austro-Germans are sending reinforcements to the Balkans to meet this new Russian offensive, but other sources state that these reinforcements are en route to the western front, because of the fact that the Balkan campaign is having a direct effect on all fronts.

A dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from Salonica, referring to a French counter attack against the Bulgarians in Serbia, which the French recaptured most of their lost positions on the Kivlak-Cerna-Rejec line, says the Bulgarians were compelled to retreat, because they had attempted to force the French to fight a battle of attrition, which had left in the rear no strengthening troops.

"The Serbians are still attacking the Bulgarian forts covering Belgrade," says the correspondent, "but the result is that they are being repulsed. Austro-Germans are marching on Ukkub British reinforcements continue to disembark."

"There are indications of a possible disagreement between the Turks and Bulgarians arising out of the presence of Turkish forces in Thrace. Five Turkish divisions are at Sudi and one division at Mustafa Pacha, Varna and Burgas."

Greek Troops to Demobilize.

It is understood that the Greek reply to the note of the Entente powers agrees to a partial demobilization, but that the Greek government is not prepared to undertake to withdraw Greek troops from Salonica and distribute them to other points on the Greek frontier.

The Cabinet has discussed the question of instituting judicial proceedings against Eleutherios Venizelos, the former Premier, because of his recent manifesto urging his fellow countrymen to take part in the coming elections.

Denys Cochlin, the French Cabinet minister, who has been the recipient of public ovations and honors in Greece, is expected to return to Paris aboard the Greek cruiser Helle.

"The Pall Mall Gazette," recalling the assurances given by Eleutherios Venizelos, the Greek ex-Premier, and the fact that he had not taken any action regarding Greek assurances with skepticism, and declares that the promises of Premier Skouloudis and his colleagues, whatever they may be, are not to be taken too seriously.

Safeguard Against Treachery.

"What has been secured apparently by the gentle pinch of four days' arrest of Greek shipping," the newspaper says, "is the assurance that Greece will not be quite as treacherous as words which certain of her ministers might have implied. That the Greek army is to remain mobilized will prevent any sure sense of safety on the part of the Entente powers."

Despite the fact that four-fifths of Serbia is now in the invaders' hands, the Serbian War Minister, Bokovitch, is certain that, whatever befalls Serbia, it will be "back again."

"We are all ready to hold out to the last," the War Minister is quoted by the "Paris 'Matin'." Monastir correspondent says, "The Serbians are doing well, but we still shall hope. Serbia knew how to win liberty after five centuries under the Turkish yoke. It will be the same to-morrow. Serbia will live forever. You cannot kill all Serbs, and Serbia will be born again, to grow greater in the future."

"When the dispatch to the 'Matin' was filed on this subject, the situation at Monastir was reported unchanged. Serb advanced posts were no longer in contact with the Bulgarians, who were believed to have detached troops to reinforce the army attacking the Serbians. The Serbs, however, occupied the village of Brod, north of Krushovo, although the town had changed hands several times, being occupied several hours the day before by Bulgarian irregulars."

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

From Berlin the following official statement of operations in the Serbian theatre was received: "The Serbian Southwest of Senica and near Mitrovica enemy rear guards which had still remained before the front of Field Marshal von Mackensen were driven back."

SIMMONS URGES FIGHTING NAVY

Ships for Defence Not
Enough, Says North
Carolina Senator.

TAX ON SMALLER INCOMES FAVORED

Imposts on Auto Cars and Gasoline
and Government Merchant
Marine Seen as Needs.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Nov. 26.—A navy big enough to assert the rights of this country on the high seas was urged by Senator F. M. Simmons, of North Carolina, to-day. Senator Simmons, who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which will shape the revenue bills in the upper house, declared himself in favor of reducing the exemptions for the income tax so as to place a tax on smaller incomes than are included at present, and also for a tax on gasoline and automobiles.

"I feel that we need to strengthen our naval and military position," the Senator said. "Although I have not had an opportunity to investigate closely the details of the administration's programme, I approve the general idea which I understand underlies it."

"With reference to preparedness generally, I think that the sentiment of the people of my state would be against what has been characterized as frenzied preparedness, but overwhelmingly in favor of what might be termed common sense preparedness; that is, preparedness that would enable us to protect ourselves if attacked and to defend our rights on the high seas, as well as on land, if those rights are invaded. I would have a navy adequate to make the sea our ally, and adequate to assert our rights."

Vague on Revenue Figures.

"I am not in a position to express any definite views about revenue needs, because I have not conferred with President Wilson, the Secretary of the Treasury, or members of the Finance Committee. Of course, if we are going to enlarge our army and navy we will need considerably more money."

"I do not know exactly what the deficit is and probably will be on the basis of legislation for next year. Assuming that the deficit will be no larger next year than this, it is evident that we will have to provide for raising a considerably larger sum of money."

"I assume that the present tax on sugar will be continued and that the present war tax will, in the main, be continued, with some minor changes. I think that the revenue will be some additional subjects of taxation."

"I see the suggestion that gasoline and automobiles should be taxed. Speaking personally, I was in favor of this tax when the members of the government were discussing it. I still think it a just tax, and believe that these two articles can well afford to bear a share of the burden that has been imposed by war conditions."

Exemption Called Too High.

"I incline also to think that the income tax exemption is too high. It has resulted in less than 500,000 people out of a total of 100,000,000 paying the entire tax derived from incomes. That does not seem to me to be quite fair. I am not, however, expressing only an individual opinion, and I have not considered the question sufficiently to have a definite conception of a programme for raising additional revenue."

"If they are to be at home to accept the bill, Governor Craig of North Carolina, when seen at the McAlpin yesterday, also said that he had refused to go."

"I consider it a splendid idea, however," he said. "It is worthy of the man who conceived it, but I am too much occupied with business at home to think of going."

Europe by January 6 Governor David Walsh, of Massachusetts will help him after that date, on which he ceases to be Governor, to quench what feeble sparks of conflict survive Christmas.

Mr. Edison refused yesterday to comment on the visit made him on Thursday by the peace propagandist, Senator O'Gorman, when questioned concerning the peace ship last night, merely laughed and said that he had never received, nor had any intention of accepting, an invitation to join the party.

Speaking before a meeting of the Woman's Peace party at Washington yesterday, Mr. Ford reiterated his ultimatum to the Kaiser, Czar, et al., after making a speech in my life," he announced that the peace movement is "out of the trenches by Christmas—never to go back!"

President Importuned.

Others who addressed the gathering were Mrs. Ethel Snowden, wife of a labor leader in the British Parliament, and Mrs. Rose Schneiderman, who is said to have proposed the peace ship to the Detroit magnate, Mrs. Schwimmer is Hungarian and was a delegate to the International Congress of Women at The Hague last summer.

Mrs. Snowden and Mrs. Schwimmer interviewed the President at the White House following yesterday afternoon's meeting, and requested that he lend his official support to the prospect of a neutral peace congress at The Hague. It is believed that Mr. Wilson politely declined, but Mrs. Snowden said after the conference that she was much encouraged by his attitude.

The two women also presented to the President the resolution of the Woman's Peace Party, adopted at the meeting yesterday, that the President call upon the neutral nations to appoint representatives to assemble for "constant mediation" and to find a way to settle the war. Mr. Wilson promised to consider this plea.

Meanwhile, inspired by Mr. Ford's threat to turn the British lion into a lamb and the German eagle into a dove, thousands of women are writing to the White House, urging that the war be stopped immediately. More than 1,000 women have already been received, and an office has been set aside in the Capitol for members of the Woman's Peace Party, into whose care they are delivered.

In Detroit yesterday, Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, addressed a meeting which held an "hour of prayer" for the success of the conference in Washington. She urged that the movement for a conference of the neutral nations receive the undivided support of all women in the United States.

Since this year's crop of governors who desire to haul the boys out of the trenches seems destined to be scattered in short of the demand, Mr. Lochner announced last night that Mr. Ford would telegraph immediately to every Governor of the United States asking each of them to designate their foremost authorities on

College Presidents Against
Military Training in Schools

Philadelphia, Nov. 26.—Nearly all the speakers at the first session here to-day of the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools in the Middle Atlantic States and Maryland, criticized the proposition that military training be taught in schools. Dr. Isaac Sharpless, president of Haverford College, praised the man who, "if not to proud to fight, is too brave to fight."

Those who addressed the meeting included Dr. John Finley, Commissioner of Education in the State of Pennsylvania, and Vice-Provost Pennington, of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Thomas Bell, president of St. John's College, Annapolis, was the only speaker to favor the military training plan. He spoke for military training on the ground that it taught much needed discipline and that it endowed the heart with sympathy for the ideals of patriotism, while it strengthened their minds and bodies.

Thomas S. Baker, of Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md., favored summer training camps for students.